VOL. I. [49] No. 7

The *NORTH-CAROLINA*

MAGAZINE;

OR,

UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

From FRIDAY JULY 13, to FRIDAY JULY 20, 1764.

Remainder of the Heads of the ACT *of Parliament for regulating the* American *Trade, &c. began in our Laſt.*

THE importer refuſing to pay the duties on wines, the officer ſhall ſeize the ſame, and publickly ſell them to the beſt bidder, and deduct the duties and charges. If they ſhall not bring ſufficient to pay the duty and charges, they ſhall be ſtaved and ſpilt.

The monies ariſing by the ſeveral duties before granted, and upon ſugars, &c. ſhall be paid into the Exchequer; and be reſerved towards defraying the charges of protecting the Britiſh colonies in America.

The exporter of wines from this kingdom to the Britiſh colonies in America, ſhall be paid a drawback on the duties of importation; except 3 l. 10 s. per ton, granted by an act of the laſt ſeſſion; and alſo the aliens duty: He firſt giving bond and ſecurity for the due exportation and landing of the ſame; conditioned to produce a certificate thereof from the proper officer, within 18 months.

No part of the old ſubſidy ſhall be repaid for any foreign goods exported as aforeſaid; except for wines, white callicoes, and muſlins: And upon exportation of white callicoes or muſlins, neither the moiety of the old ſubſidy, nor the third part of the net duties thereon, granted by Act 11 and 12 William III. and 3 and 4 Annæ, ſhall be repaid, but until 1 March, 1765, upon exportation of ſuch white callicoes and muſlins, as were ſold on or before 25 March preceding, at the India-Houſe, the ſame drawbacks ſhall be allowed as are now payable.

Where goods entered for exportation to parts beyond the ſeas, in order to obtain a drawback not allowed by this act, ſhall be carried to any Britiſh plantation in America, ſuch drawback ſhall be forfeited, and double the amount thereof, with treble the value of the goods. To the oath upon debentures, for ſuch goods as ſhall be entered for exportation to other places beyond the ſeas, than to the Britiſh American plantations, ſhall be added theſe words, "Any Britiſh colonies or plantations in America."

Foreign rum or ſpirits imported into any of the Britiſh plantations in America, ſhall be forfeited, together with the veſſel, &c. [They were, before, allowed to be imported, on paying 9d. per gallon.]

No ſugars ſhall be imported into Ireland, but ſuch as ſhall be ſhipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence.

The exporter of rum, ſpirits, paneles, melaſſes or ſyrups, from the Britiſh colonies in America, as of the growth thereof, ſhall produce and deliver to the proper officer before clearing, an affidavit of the quality of the goods, and denomination of the packages, &c. The officer ſhall grant the maſter of the veſſel a certificate thereof; and ſhall tranſmit a copy of ſuch affidavit to the Secretary's Office for the colony, on penalty of 5 l.

On arrival of the veſſel at the port of diſcharge, the maſter ſhall deliver the certificate to the proper officer, and make oath of the identity of the goods, on penalty of 100 l. and goods found on board not certified for, &c. ſhall pay foreign duties.

Where any ſuch goods, not included in the certificate, ſhall be imported without intending

intending a fraud, they may be admitted to entry, paying the uſual duties.

Bond and ſecurity ſhall be given, purſuant to the Act 12 Car 2. in caſe of lading any enumerated goods, that any foreign melaſſes and ſyrups, on board, ſhall be brought to ſome of the Britiſh plantations in America, or to Great Britain; of which report ſhall be made at the port of arrival. Non-enumerated goods laden on board without bond given, ſhall be forfeited with the veſſel.

The maſter, before ſailing from the port of lading, ſhall take a certificate of his having given bond; which, upon compleating his voyage, he ſhall deliver up at the port of diſcharge, on penalty of 100 l.

Britiſh veſſels, with any Britiſh American goods, or foreign melaſſes or ſyrups, diſcovered near the Britiſh American coaſts, not producing a certificate as required by law; or not producing one at the port of arrival, ſhall be forfeited.

The bond for non enumerated goods, ſhall be in force for one year after the voyage; when, if no fraud appear, it ſhall be given up.

Coffee, and other enumerated goods of the Britiſh American plantations, ſhall be imported under like ſecurities and penalties, as thoſe in acts 12 and 25 Car. II.

Bond and ſecurity ſhall be given before lading any iron or lumber of the Britiſh American plantations, conditioned to land the ſame, if for Europe, in Great-Britain; and to produce a certificate thereof within 18 months; and if for any of the Britiſh American plantations, within 6 months; and if for any other place in America, Africa, or Aſia, within 12 months. Where the goods periſh, or are taken, the bond ſhall be diſcharged.

No goods ſhall be ſhipped in one Britiſh colony to be carried to another, without a ſufferance, and taking out a proper cocket; which ſhall be produced at the port of diſcharge; on forfeiture of the goods. The goods ſhall alſo be forfeited if they do not agree with the cocket. A veſſel diſcovered near the coaſt, ſhall be ſtopt; and the goods, for which no cocket is produced, ſhall be ſeized.

No veſſel ſhall be cleared out for any of the Britiſh colonies in America, unleſs the whole cargo be ſhipped in this kingdom; and where any European veſſel is diſcovered near ſuch coaſts, the goods for which no ſuch cocket is produced, ſhall be ſeized; ſalt, Madeira wines, &c. horſes, proviſions, or linens from Ireland, excepted. The penalty on counterfeiting, &c. any affidavit, or certificate, ſhall be 500 l.

Foreign veſſels found at anchor, or hovering on the coaſts of any of the Britiſh American dominions, and not departing, unleſs diſtreſſed, within 48 hours after notice, ſhall be forfeited, with the goods, except French fiſhing veſſels off Newfoundland.

Britiſh veſſels found ſtanding into, or coming out from the iſles of St. Pierre and Miquelon, or hovering, &c. on the coaſts, or with goods on board from thence, &c. ſhall be forfeited, together with the goods; and the maſter, &c. ſhall forfeit alſo treble value.

Concealed goods found on board, after report made by the maſter, and not compriſed in his report, ſhall be forfeited; and the maſter, being privy to the fraud, ſhall forfeit treble the value.

If cuſtomed goods be either laden on board, or landed, before the duties are paid; or prohibited goods be imported into, or exported out of, any of the Britiſh colonies in America, the perſons concerned therein, ſhall forfeit treble the value; together with the boats, carriages, and cattle employed. An officer receiving any bribe, &c. conniving at a falſe entry; making a colluſive ſeizure; or being guilty of other fraud in his office; ſhall forfeit 500 l. and be diſabled from ſerving the King in any office. And perſons giving, or promiſing any bribe, &c. to ſuch officer, in order to betray his truſt, ſhall forfeit 50 l.

Penalties and forfeitures in America, may be recovered in the Courts of Record there, or Court of Vice-Admiralty; and the net produce ſhall be paid, one third to the King, one third to the Governor, and one third to the Proſecutor. But ſeizures made at ſea by the King's ſhips, are to go, one moiety to the King, and the other to the Proſecutor; ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch diſtribution, as his Majeſty, by order of Council, or Proclamation, ſhall make.

Where the ſeizure ſhall not anſwer the expence of condemnation and ſale, or a verdict be given for the claimant, the charges, with approbation of the commiſſioners, may be defrayed out of the cuſtoms in America.

No claims ſhall be admitted, till ſecurity to anſwer coſts be given, to the amount of 60 l. and in default, ſhip and goods ſhall be condemned.

Where

Where ſhip or goods are ſeized for any cauſe of forfeiture, the owner ſhall prove the matter in diſpute.

In trials upon information, in America, where a probable cauſe of ſeiſure appears, the Judge ſhall certify the ſame on the record; and the defendant ſhall have no coſts nor action; and in ſuits where no information ſhall be commenced and brought to trial, and the Court ſhall certify there was a probable cauſe of ſeizure, the plaintiff ſhall have but Two-pence damages, and no coſts; and the defendant be fined not more than One Shilling.

NEWS.

FLORENCE, March 20.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Duke of York arrived here on Friday the 16th inſtant, in good health. The deſire of his Royal Highneſs to paſs under the title of Earl of Ulſter, deprived this government of ſhewing him thoſe public honours on his entering the town, that were intended. The ſtreets were crouded with people, and particularly that where Sir Horace Mann's houſe ſtands, where his Royal Highneſs condeſcended to lodge. A few minutes after his arrival there, a proper guard was ſent to his door; and the officer who commanded it, being admitted to the Duke's preſence, received his Royal Highneſs's thanks, and the guard was diſmiſſed. Soon after marſhal Botta's Aid de Camp was ſent to enquire at what hour the marſhal and the other members of the Regency might have the honour of paying their reſpects to the Duke: and the Great Chancellor of Ruſſia ſent the ſame meſſage. His Royal Highneſs anſwered, That he would receive them after he had dined; when they were accordingly introduced to him by Col. St. John and Sir Horace Mann. Marſhal Botta made a compliment to his Royal Highneſs, by order, and in the name of the Emperor, with offers of an apartment in one of his Imperial Majeſty's palaces, his coaches, and every thing that could be for his Royal Highneſs's ſervice and amuſement; which the Duke declined. In the evening many ladies, who, by his Royal Highneſs's permiſſion, had been invited, were preſented, and the aſſembly was very numerous. The next morning the Duke took a tour about the town in his coach, in an undreſs, and called upon Marſhal Botta, who received him at the bottom of the ſtairs. The ſame day his Royal Highneſs admitted all the Engliſh to dine with him; and the day after the members of the Regency, Foreign miniſters, &c. The Duke having heard that the Marſhal had ſaid, That out of reſpect he could not take the liberty to invite him to dine with him, but was very ambitious of having that honour, his Royal Highneſs ſent him word, that he would dine with him yeſterday, being the feſtival of the Arch duke. In the evening the Marſhal made a great aſſembly for the ladies, at which his Royal Highneſs aſſiſted.

Edinburgh, April 2. Yeſterday morning the great ſolar eclipſe was obſerved here with great diſtinctneſs. The ſky was remarkably clear and ſerene, and the ſun in full brightneſs, when the eclipſe began, which was about nine minutes after nine in the morning. The middle, or greateſt obſcuration, was about 24 minutes after ten, and the eclipſe ended about 7 minutes before twelve. During the eclipſe, the thermometer fell 17 degrees and a half. Being expoſed to the ſun before the eclipſe began, it roſe from 65 to 73. At the time of the greateſt obſcuration, it fell to 55 and a half; and at the end of the eclipſe, it roſe again to 61. The churches did not meet till after eleven.

LONDON, March 24.

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction we can aſſure the public, that, from the great attention our moſt gracious Sovereign has for the good of his ſubjects, the Iſle of Man is ſoon to be purchaſed of its proprietors, and annexed to the crown of Great-Britain. We need not remind our readers how often, and in what a variety of ſhapes ſo important a meaſure, both in the honourable Houſe of Commons, and out of it, has been to no manner of purpoſe recommended for above thirty years paſt, altho' the fatal effects ariſing from this notorious ſeat of ſmuggling, have ſo daringly diſgraced and impoveriſhed the nation.

The Ruſſian miniſters at Ratiſbon and Hamburgh, are engaging a great number of German families, manufacturers, &c. to go and ſettle in the north-eaſt part of Ruſſia; as ſoon as they enter, a man has 8, a woman 5, and a child 3 ſchillings, heavy money, allowed them daily for their maintenance, and they are ſent to Lubeck at the Empreſs of Ruſſia's expence, where they embark for Peterſburgh.

Yeſterday

Yeſterday arrived here a mail from Liſbon, in 16 days, by which we have advice of the arrival there of 32 Engliſh ſhips, all laden with corn from London.

The new treaty of commerce between this court and Ruſſia, is far advanced, and will be, it is ſaid, very advantageous to the two nations: Tho' the Engliſh colonies of America are now in a condition to furniſh us with many articles which we have a long time imported from the Northern countries.

March 31. It is ſaid as his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York had determined to viſit Rome, the reaſon of his aſſuming only the title of Earl of Ulſter, was to remove every difficulty that might have been raiſed in reſpect to his reception in that city; the Pope having already received the ſecond ſon of the Pretender, under the title of Cardinal York.

The diſtemper among the horned cattle, has very much abated, which has been effected by hanging four or five onions about the beaſt's neck directly after they are taken ill, and will not eat. Thoſe onions draw the infection out, and look the next day as if they had been boiled. This remedy is to be repeated ſeveral times, and the onions which have been uſed, are to be buried in a deep hole. In a few days after, the cattle are taken with a running at the noſe, which carries off that diſtemper: It is alſo proper at that time, to hang up ſome onions in the diſtemper'd cattle's ſtables.

St. James's, March 31. Information having been given, that ſeveral of his Majeſty's ſubjects, in the underwritten liſt particularly mentioned, have been for a conſiderable time, and are now detained in France as hoſtages for the payment of ranſom bills, which have not yet been ſatisfied; theſe are therefore to give notice, that in caſe ſuch ranſom bills are not forthwith diſcharged, proſecutions will be commenced in his Majeſty's Court of Admiralty, againſt all maſters, owners, and others, unjuſtly refuſing or neglecting to pay the ſums of money ſtipulated for the releaſe of thoſe unfortunate perſons, who have ſuffered ſo long an impriſonment.

Liſt of hoſtages for Engliſh ranſoms, detained in French priſons.

Alexander Faulkener, at Dunkirk, Margaret of Dundee, 3d of April, 1759, for 285 guineas.

Robert Sutherland, at Dunkirk, Friend's Goodwill, 18th of April, 1760, for 350 guineas.

Francis Kipps, at Breſt, Hercules, about three years ago, the ſum not ſpecified.

Francis Newton, at St. Maloes, Hope, 7th of September, 1760, for 312 guineas.

John Henry Carey, at Rochelle, Dreadnought, 9th of April, 1761, for 300 l. ſterling.

Henry Conſtant, at Bourdeaux, Dove, 18th of January, 1762, for 30,000 livres Tournois.

John Turner, at Bourdeaux, The Deſire, 18th of September, 1762, for 250 guineas.

Among the hoſtages detained in France for want of ranſom being paid, is Francis Kipps, at Breſt; though the ſum is not ſpecified, it was for 2900 l. ſterling. He became bound, at the preſſing inſtances of a perſon who lives in Carolina, and on the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of being ſpeedily releaſed. Kipps has this perſon's bond now with him at Breſt, (or it is in the hands of the owners of the frigate, who accepted the ranſom) in which he engages to releaſe him.

The London Gazette contains the King's proclamation, dated March 26, 1764, for the ſale by auction of all his Majeſty's lands in the iſlands of Grenada and the Grenadines, Dominico, St. Vincent and Tobago, excepting ſuch lands as ſhall be neceſſary for fortifications, and other military works, glebes for miniſters, allotments for ſchool-maſters, high roads, wood-lands, and other public purpoſes; under the following conditions: That the purchaſers pay twenty per cent. of the whole purchaſe-money down, ten per cent. in one year, ten per cent. in the ſecond year, and twenty per cent. every year after, till all is paid. That every purchaſer ſhall keep one white man, or two white women, for every hundred acres cleared, or pay twenty pounds for every white woman, and forty pounds for every white man wanting. That one acre in twenty ſhall be cleared every year, till half the land be cleared, or pay five pounds for every acre not ſo cleared. That ſix pence an acre be paid to the crown as a quit-rent on ſuch lands as ſhall be cleared. No perſon to purchaſe more than three hundred acres of land in Dominico, or five hundred in the other iſlands. That diſtricts will be alotted for towns; a penny per foot for ground-rent for tenements, and ſix pence per acre for fields. No more than one town-lot to one perſon, and ſix acres of paſture land

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to one town-lot; eight hundred acres in each pariſh to be reſerved for poor ſettlers, to be divided into lots not leſs than ten, or more than thirty acres each; to be granted in fee ſimple. The land to be occupied and entered upon in three months after the grant. No lands granted to poor ſettlers to be alienable by ſale, or otherwiſe, for ſeven years, except for the children of the firſt ſettlers; and all mines of gold and ſilver to be reſerved for the crown. The ſale is to be in June next, if ſurveys can be made ſo ſoon.

It appears from the late papers, that there has been a great ſcarcity of grain in moſt parts of Europe, eſpecially in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtates, and other places on the Mediterranean, where the people had ſuffered great diſtreſſes, and were threatened with all the horrors of famine; the governments were uſing all the means in their power to procure relief, by diſtributing the grain in their ſtores, purchaſing from other ſtates, and encouraging its importation,—— yet, notwithſtanding, the ſupply that had then arrived, was ſo inſufficient, that there were great clamours and diſturbances among the people, and the famine was increaſing: Turkey corn, (the ſame as Indian) beans and lupines, were employed to make bread, which the people came in tumultuous crowds to receive.——For five days the churches had been filled, at Naples, &c. with penitents imploring heaven to remove the public calamities. Great numbers of women and girls walked the ſtreets in proceſſion, barefooted, their hair looſe, and halters about their necks; the head and blood of St. Januarius had been expoſed, and public prayers were ordered, &c.—— Conſidering the great droughts and unſeaſonable weather, the ſtorms, tempeſts and floods with which moſt parts of Europe have been viſited for ſome years paſt, together with the deſolating wars, which not only took off great numbers from the buſineſs of agriculture, but prevented or deſtroyed the labours of thoſe employed in it, it is no wonder there ſhould be a ſcarcity of grain and proviſion, but rather that it is not more general and diſtreſſing. In England, tho' appearances in the ſpring were very alarming, yet the weather afterward's proved ſo favourable, that the harveſt was plentiful beyond expectation; yet the demand for grain abroad being ſo extraordinary, has occaſion'd the exportation of an amazing quantity, and alſo of proviſions from Ireland; which it has at laſt (perhaps too late) been found neceſſary to put a ſtop to by authority; for proviſions were riſen in England to a price greatly beyond what was ever known before, ſo that great numbers of poor people were in danger of being ſtarved or ruin'd.——Tho' this diſtreſs was thought to be as much owing to the villainous arts of engroſſers, as to real ſcarcity. The corn exported, was expected to ſell for very high prices, but by the laſt mails from Liſbon there were advices, that the court of Portugal had ſtopped all ſhips loaded with corn, which called in there, tho' that market was ſo exceſſively glutted by the number of ſhips arrived in a ſhort ſpace of time, that the loſs muſt be immenſe to the Britiſh traders; who, by advices from the Spaniſh and Italian markets, had reaſon to expect the moſt inviting ſucceſs, if their ſhips were not ſtopped at Liſbon; for which the officers produce the King's decree, paſſed in the year 1757, never heard of before.

April 7. On Wedneſday evening the thanks of the Society of Arts, &c. in the Strand, were given to Lord Southwell, for communicating a piece of handkerchief, made by ſome of our American Indians, of a weed called Silk Graſs. A manufacture, the ingenuity of which was very much admired.

Extract of a Letter from Franckfort, April 4.

"Yeſterday the ſolemnity of the coronation of the King of the Romans was performed here with the uſual ceremonies, and with great dignity and order. The three Eccleſiaſtical Electors and the Electoral Ambaſſadors, all in mantles adorned with gold lace, went to the Dome between nine and ten in the morning. The Emperor and the King of the Romans, preceded by a numerous train, repaired thither an hour after. Their Majeſties were received at the gate by their Electoral Highneſſes. The Trabans of Saxony being poſted as a guard there. The church was hung with rich tapeſtry, repreſenting the great actions of the Emperors of the Auguſt Houſe of Auſtria. Before the gate of the choir was an altar richly adorned; on the right hand of which was the Emperor's throne; on the left, that of the Elector; and oppoſite, that of the King of the Romans. The ſeats of the two other Electors, and for the Plenipotentiaries, were ranged about in a half-circle. The coronation was performed by his Electoral Highneſs of Mentz, with the ceremonies preſcribed by the Golden Bull.

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" Towards two in the afternoon, the Emperor and the King of the Romans quitted the church, and, according to cuſtom, returned on foot, under a ſuperb canopy, to Romerberg; and during the proceſſion 300 pieces of cannon were fired. The new King was cloathed with the ornaments of Royalty, the crown upon his head, ſcepter in his hand, and antique ſlippers, covered with pearls, on his feet. Being arrived at the Hotel-de-Ville, their Majeſties ſat down to table, and were ſerved by the reſpective repreſentatives of the Electors, and by the other great officers of the Empire, each performing the functions of his poſt. At the end of the repaſt, they went to one of the windows of the great hall to ſee the gold and ſilver medals thrown amongſt the people; and at ſeven in the evening they returned to their palaces.

" This day the new King of the Romans received the compliments of an infinite number of perſons of diſtinction.

" The Elector Palatine is juſt arrived here to pay his reſpects to the Chief of the Empire, and to congratulate the Arch-duke Joſeph on his elevation to the dignity of King of the Romans."

The diſtinguiſhed honours paid to Achmet Effendi, at the court of Berlin, and the frequent couriers that paſs and re-paſs between that city and the Ottoman Porte, begin to diffuſe a certain degree of anxiety into the minds of the miniſters at Vienna, and even to diſturb the tranquility of her Imperial Majeſty. This anxiety has been increaſed by news received from Holland of a remittance of four millions of florins, ſent by his Pruſſian Majeſty to Conſtantinople, by the way of Amſterdam. This remittance cannot be ſuppoſed to have any relation to the affairs of Poland, ſince it is ſaid, that the courts of Peterſburgh and Berlin have already taken ſufficient meaſures, in conjunction, to fix that crown upon the head of the Count Poniatowſki. It is therefore imagined that theſe four millions are not deſigned to buy coffee and ſherbet, but have ſome object more alarming to thoſe that lie within the reach of his Ottoman Highneſs. Achmet Effendi is charmed with the manners, as well as dazzled with the glory of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and finds ſomething truly oriental in them.

A few days ſince died, at her lodgings in Piccadilly, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, aged 131.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 14.

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, *June* 4.

" The ſituation of our frontiers is truly diſtreſſing. The Indians killing and captivating daily.—About eight days paſt, upwards of forty perſons were killed at the Paſtures, on the frontiers of Auguſta County. We were in hopes our troubles were in ſome meaſure over; but, to our ſurpriſe, the Indians came on Friday laſt, about ſeven miles from me, and took one Day's wife, and four children. Next morning, about ſun-riſe, four families going to a Fort with horſes loaded, the Indians way-laid them, and killed and captivated twenty-one, whoſe names were Lloyd, and his family, Clouper, Jones, Thomas, &c. This morning about two o'clock, I was informed that about ſun-ſet yeſterday, ſix families were cut off near the Narrow Paſſage. Two companies of men are gone after the enemy, to retake the captives, if poſſible, of which there are as yet no accounts."

Extract of a Letter from Fort Loudoun, *June* 4.

" Laſt week ſeveral Indian Tracks were ſeen in the woods, betwixt this place and Juniatta. Some few of the inhabitants, who had gone to their plantations on that creek to ſow corn, were attacked by a party of Indians; one of whom was killed, but on the others returning the fire, the Indians went off; and carried a woman with them, that they had taken the evening before. On the Firſt of this month, a man at Mr. Armſtrong's plantation, about half a mile from this Fort, who went in the morning to take care of his cattle, was fired on and ſhot thro' the arm, but did not ſee thoſe who fired on him. Next day, about ſix miles below this Poſt, a man was killed and ſcalped, and his wife, and four ſmall children, carried off. Parties followed their tracks to the mountain, but there loſt them. This day, about eleven o'clock, one of the inhabitants came to inform me, that about four miles down the creek that paſſes thro' this place, three families were cut off, and their habitations burnt. I immediately ſent an officer with a ſtrong party, along with a number of the inhabitants, armed, to endeavour coming up with the Indians, or to make diſcoveries. He is juſt returned, and acquaints me, that three families, conſiſting of 13 perſons, were killed, their houſes burnt down, and that ſeveral of the dead bodies were found in the ruins almoſt burnt to aſhes, which he buried: he afterwards made a large circuit in the woods, without diſcovering any track of the enemy; but found a few things that belonged to the killed, which the Indians had taken away. Some of the inhabitants are ſtill in purſuit, but am afraid there is little probability of ſucceſs, as the tracks were very indiſtinct. One lad eſcaped, he ſays the Indian party was about twenty; that they fired ſeveral ſhot after him; and that he ſaw his father and mother knocked down with tomahocks, before he ran off. Theſe alarms have intimidated the

the inhabitants extremely; they are returning from their plantations to this, and every other little poſt in the Neighbourhood, in the utmoſt diſtreſs. I ſhall do every thing in my power to ſupport them, and alleviate their miſery. Several perſons were likewiſe made priſoners."

The following Receipt for pickling Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c. *and keeping the meat good, has been found by repeated experience, to anſwer in the hotteſt climates; particularly in the* Eaſt-Indies, *by the officers in the ſquadron under the command of Admiral Sir* George Pocock; *and from one of his officers, now a captain in the navy, we have procured it for the public benefit.*

TAKE four gallons of good water, to which add one pound and an half of muſcovado ſugar, two ounces of ſalt petre, and ſix pounds of bay or common ſalt; put the whole into a clean pot or kettle, and let it boil, being careful to take all the ſcum off as it comes up; when no more ſcum riſes, take the liquor off, and let it ſtand till it is cold; then having put the meat you want to preſerve, into the veſſel you intend to keep it in, pour the liquor over till the meat be quite covered, in which condition it muſt be kept. Beef preſerved in this manner, has been taken out of the pickle after lying in it ten weeks, and been found as good as if not ſalted more than three days; and at the ſame time, as tender as a chick.

If you intend to preſerve your meet for a conſiderable length of time, it will be neceſſary, *once in two months*, to boil the pickle over again, ſcumming off all that riſes, and throwing in during the boiling, two ounces of ſugar, and half a pound of common ſalt. Thus, the ſame pickle will hold good for twelve months.

This pickle is incomparable to cure hams, neats tongues, or beef which you intend to dry, or make what is called hung beef, obſerving when you take them out of the pickle, firſt to clean and dry them, then put them in paper bags, and hang them up in a dry warm place.

As Iriſh Potatoes *are found to grow exceeding fine in this province, it may not be amiſs to preſent our Readers with the following method of raiſing them in* South-Carolina, *by which they have two crops a year.*

LET your land be good, neither very wet nor very dry, ſuch as white oak land. Lay on plenty of dung or other good manure, dig the ground with a ſpade and mix it well together. Then trench the ground and drill it about four inches deep and about two feet diſtance from each trench. Get the beſt Engliſh or Iriſh potatoes, cut them in two, and lay the cut ſide down ſix inches from each. When the vines come about ſix or eight inches above ground, you muſt hill up the earth about them well, as you do peaſe, or rather better.

If you plant early in March the potatoes will be fit to dig by the firſt of June, when you may plant ſome of the ſmall potatoes in the ſame ground, and you will have a ſecond crop in September.

If you cannot get Iriſh or Engliſh potatoes for ſeed, others will do. Small ſeed muſt not be cut, but large may not only be cut in two, but according to the ſize, in three, four or even more pieces, however take care you do not cut any of them too ſmall.

N. B. Though the above may not be agreeable to the method practiſed in Great Britain and Ireland, yet as it anſwers where thoſe methods have failed, it may be hinted to ſuch perſons as are fond of, and addicted to old Cuſtoms, that there is a difference of 20 degrees of Latitude between 30 and 50——*A word to the wiſe.*

Advertiſements.

Newbern, July 19th, 1764.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, a Free Negroe Wench, named Jenny Spellman. Whoever ſecures her, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward. And as ſhe is bound to me by Indenture for a Term of Years, yet unexpired, whoever harbours or entertains her, will be proſecuted with Rigour.

RICHARD FENNER.

In the PRESS,

And ſpeedily will be Publiſh'd;

THE JOURNAL of the Houſe of Aſſembly, at the laſt Seſſion at *Wilmington*. GENTLEMEN inclin'd to be ſupplied with them, on ſending their Names to the Printing Office, ſhall be ſerved with the Sheets as they are printed off.

Juſt PUBLISED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing-Office* in NEWBERN, *Price* 3 s.

THE Acts of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt Seſſions, at *Wilmington.*

WANTED,

A Perſon that underſtands tending a Saw-Mill. Any Perſon inclinable to undertake, may meet with great Encouragement by applying to the Printer. Alſo, wanted a Mill-Wright, that would undertake the building of a Saw-Mill, and making a tumbling Dam over a very rapid Stream.

Newbern, June 13th, 1764.

NOTICE to the Freeholders of *Chriſt-Church* Pariſh, in *Craven* County, is hereby given, that on *Wedneſday*, the 1ſt Day of *Auguſt* next, at the Court-Houſe in *Newbern*, the Subſcriber, or his Deputy, will attend; open the Poll for electing a Veſtry for ſaid Pariſh, and take the Suffrages of the Voters, as the Law Directs.

Richard Cogdell, Sheriff.

N. B. There is a Fine of *Twenty Shillings* on every Freeholder in the Pariſh who fails to attend, and give his Vote. *R. C.*

AT which Time and Place, the ſeveral Subſcribers to the *School-Houſe*, in *Newbern*, are deſired to give their Attendance, and elect *Two Commiſſioners*, and *One Treaſurer*, to direct, and ſuperintend, the Building of the ſaid *School-Houſe*.

Newbern, June 15th, 1764.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE Office and Authority of a *Juſtice of Peace*, as well within their *County Courts*, as *without*. As alſo, the *Duty* of *Sheriffs*, *Conſtables*, *Coroners*, *Churchwardens*, *Overſeers of Roads*, and all other Judicial and Miniſterial *Officers* within this Province; wherein the Nature of their ſeveral Offices will be *deſcribed*, their *Duty* pointed out, and the Manner of their *Appointment* ſhewn. To which will be added, all Manner of *Precedents* in *Uſe* and *Practice* in this Province. The whole adapted to the *Laws*, *Cuſtoms*, and *Uſage* of the Country.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS WORK will contain about *Thirty* Sheets in *Octavo*, and be printed on a good *Paper* and *Letter*.

II. THAT it will be delivered to the *Subſcribers*, well *bound* in Leather, at 13 *ſ.* 4 *d.* each.

III. THAT it will be done on the ſame Plan with the *Office of a Juſtice* publiſhed in *Virginia* by Mr. *Webb*, ſome Years ago, and that *Book* followed, as far as 'tis agreeable to the *Practice* of this Province.

*** The *Utility* of this WORK ſpeaks for itſelf, eſpecially in a *young Country*, where it may be ſuppoſed many *Officers are ignorant* of their *Duty*, and many *Irregularities* and *Miſpriſions* likely to happen, in the *Diſcharge* of their ſeveral *Offices*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in at the *Printing Office* in *Newbern*, and Papers will be ſent to the ſeveral Counties.

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

RAN away from the Subſcriber, about the firſt of February, a Mulatto or Muſtee Slave, called Tony, about 24 Years of Age, with long ſtiff black Hair, and greatly the Looks and Colour of an Indian: He is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, and ſtrong limbed, and is uſed to work at the Carpenters Trade: Had on when he went away, a homeſpun Jacket, and old Coat girt round him with a broad buff Belt, and a large Braſs Buckle. Whoever brings the ſaid Slave to the Subſcriber in Newbern, or procures him ſo as to be recovered, ſhall receive Five Pounds Reward, and all reaſonable charges. *William Powell.*

Lately PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing Office* in NEWBERN;

A Collection of all the ACTS OF ASSEMBLY of the Province of *North-Carolina*, in Force and Uſe, ſince the Reviſal of the LAWS in the Year 1751: Together with an exact Table. To which is prefixed, a Liſt of the Names of thoſe Gentlemen who ſubſcribed for the BOOK.

RAN away from my Saw Mill on Slocomb's Creek, a Negro Fellow named Joe, belonging to the Eſtate of James Wynn, deceaſed. He is a well ſett Fellow, aged about 45, and has a very ill Look. 'Tis ſuppoſed he is harboured at Core Sound, where he is well known. Any Perſon that ſhall be found to harbour or entertain him, will be proſecuted with Rigour.

James Davis.

NEWBERN: Printed by JAMES DAVIS, by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this MAGAZINE, at 4 *d.* a Number. ADVERTISEMENTS are inſerted, at *Three Shillings* the firſt Week, and *Two Shillings* for every Continuance. Any ſingle Number may be had to complete Setts, at 4 *d.*